

Times

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 Wednesday, June 30, 40,094
 Thursday, July 1, 41,700
 Friday, July 2, 40,990
 Saturday, July 3, 40,890
 Total, 267,981
 Daily average (Sunday 23,874, excepted), 40,684

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 5.

Before leaving Washington for the Summer elsewhere for THE TIMES, The Morning and Sunday Editions will be mailed to you for three days extra a month—the Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions for fifty. Advertisements changed as often as desired.

India and Bimetallism.

Our best columns yesterday contained the information that President Andrews, of Iowa University, had returned from Europe, convinced that the cause of international bimetallism is advancing with rapid strides. He thinks it possible that France may open her mints to silver without waiting for the United States, and is quite certain that if we were to do so first France immediately would follow. What may appear strange to some people, but just now is not so, is President Andrews' reported opinion that England would be glad to help along the movement.

The reason for this, and we are not disposed to doubt it, is that something has got to be done, and done by wholesale, or there will be an insurrection in British India, compared with which the mutiny of 1857 was a chicken fight. Probably there is not an English economist of reputation who will not say that the readiest available means to allay irritation and distress in India is to respect the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. Silver demonetization is the basic cause of the woes under which the subject people of that vast empire of 300,000,000 souls are suffering. What is more, they thoroughly understand and appreciate the fact: The measure of relief that could not be wrong from British justice is likely to come as a result of Britain's fears and dangers. Indian non-cooperation may come too late to placate the Mohammedan element, but it would furnish the government with a renewed hold upon the Hindus and other religious and help it to meet the demands and perhaps the uprising of Islam.

So we do not consider the idea of reopening the Indian mints at all chimerical. It would seem more convenient and consistent, perhaps, to act apparently in connection with a revived French silver coinage policy. On that account it would not surprise us to see England coaxing its neighbor state into "doing something for silver."

We must not forget, however, that just in proportion as Europe grows favorable to international bimetallism the gold monometallists in this country will tear away their disguise and declare their true opposition to that, as well as to every other description of bimetallism. Even the reopening of the Indian mints will throw the gold and bond syndicates into a fury, and we shall see how far their administration will be prepared to go to prevent silver restoration here at almost any price.

Incidentally we shall look with some confidence to see President Andrews violently precipitated from his academic throne for daring to bring home any such news.

Senor Romero on Cuba.

The country is really indebted to Senor Don Matias Romero for his very clear and concise history of American Governmental conduct in connection with wars of independence waged by the colonies of Spain in the western hemisphere. Senor Romero's able and timely paper in the North American Review has been reviewed to some extent in our news columns, and we shall not now attempt to go over his narrative or his argument at length. There are a few points that we think deserving of special attention, and one or two that may be open to partial correction.

In a general way Senor Romero shows only too conclusively that the lamp of liberty did not always appear to burn brightly enough in the States to hurt anybody's fingers, while our neighbors in Mexico and South America were struggling for political freedom. We infer from the text of his story that he believes the average American sentiment to have been fairly placid and indifferent while results hung in the balance, and we are reminded that, in the case of Mexico, independence was not recognized by the United States until 1824, although it had been fully achieved in 1821. Senor Romero writes: "The United States Government did not render either material or moral assistance to the cause of the independence of the Spanish-American colonies."

is true; but it cannot justly be alleged that, in those days, the United States went any further, and joined Spain in attempting to suppress the revolutions, as has happened in our own time, in the case of Cuba. Belligerency was recognized in the neutrality maintained by this country. It was not the Cleveland and McKinley sort of neutrality, either. In 1819 Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Rush as follows: "But while this state of things continues, an entire equality of treatment of the parties is not possible. There are circumstances arising from the nature of the contest itself, which produce unavoidable inequalities. Spain, for instance, is an acknowledged sovereign power, and as such has ministers, and other accredited and privileged agents, to maintain her interests and support her rights conformably to the usage of nations. The South Americans not being acknowledged as sovereign and independent states, cannot have the benefit of such officers. We consider it, however, as among the obligations of neutrality, to obviate this inequality, as far as may be practicable, without taking a side, as if the question of the war was decided. We listen, therefore, to the representations of their deputies or agents, and do them justice as much as if they were formally accredited. By acknowledging the existence of a 'civil war' the right of Spain, as understood by herself, is not doctored. She is no longer recognized as the sovereign of the provinces in revolution against her. Thus far neutrality itself operates against her and not against the other party. This is an inequality arising out of the nature of the struggle, unavoidable, and therefore not incompatible with neutrality."

We give the quotation at length in order to show that possibly Senor Romero may state the case too strongly when he says that the United States "did not render either material or moral assistance" to the cause of South American independence. The kind of neutrality which the government observed when Mr. Adams was Secretary of State, would be construed as very strong moral assistance to the cause of Cuba, if practiced by the present Administration.

Perhaps the most important point raised by Senor Romero, is contained in his suggestion that, as early as 1825, the United States prevented an expedition by the new Spanish-American nations of South America and Mexico, the purpose of which was to liberate Cuba and Porto Rico, to a great extent, because the young republics in question regarded the position of Spain in the Antilles as menacing to their future peace and independence. But Mr. Clay, then at the head of our State Department, suspected, or according to Senor Romero, perhaps affected to suspect, that England was behind the movement, which was fathered and promoted by the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, and caused its abandonment. The more probable motive, as Senor Romero views it, was the fear that free Cuba might at once abolish slavery and thus run counter to what were then believed to be the interests of the United States.

Such a consideration, indeed, may have found weight in Mr. Clay's general conclusions, but we are not at all convinced that he was disingenuous in assuming a British finger in the pie. Individually he had enjoyed a taste of British diplomacy in connection with the treaty of Ghent, which settled the war of 1812, and, as usual, turned out to be entirely in favor of the mother country, and we are inclined to believe that he realized the necessity for watching that power in connection with any sort of movement that might be turned to British advantage, or used to restrict American political development or influence.

Is It a Trap?

Elsewhere we print a communication from Mr. C. J. Hillier, calling attention to what he believes is a concealed trap in the tariff bill, and urging bimetallists in the Congress not to let the measure pass without first adopting means to avert the danger he thinks he recognizes.

The argument presented in Mr. Hillier's letter is conclusive to the point that Senators who do not wish to see gold standard contraction further advanced ought to take counsel with each other and act promptly in this matter.

It is not generally believed that the proposed patchwork tariff bill will produce any Treasury surplus; still there is perhaps the possibility that it may. In the first place, a safeguard like the Stewart amendment can do no harm in the other. It would become a question of enormous and vital importance. And the facts in the case seem to be mere matters of opinion. Republican concessions, that the bill will not produce what, formerly, they claimed for it, may or may not be honest, and we do not hear that its opponents have any very clear idea as to what its Treasury results may be.

That being the condition of affairs, if the Republican leaders are innocent of any conspiracy against the national legal tenders, they will have no reasonable ground for objecting to some action like that proposed by Senator Stewart. But if they are guilty, they will fight every such proposition, tooth and nail.

There has been a visible and unsatisfactory air of contentment around Wall street, in connection with the approaching passage of the tariff bill, that may not all be due to any particular interest of the denizens of the locality are supposed to have in the general subject of commodity taxation. Perhaps it means something; perhaps not. In any event Wall street, and

its exponents in the Capitol, will bear close watching, and no extent of precaution should be considered too much under the circumstances.

The great strike of the bituminous coal miners went into operation on Saturday. Over 250,000 men laid down their picks and it is estimated that another 100,000 yet may be involved. Reports from Ohio predict violence and a necessity for the use of the military in every mining region of that State. This will not be particularly cheerful for Republican politicians. It is noticeable that many leading newspapers take the strike very gravely and fear that it may mark the opening of a series of outbreaks in as many as ten States before the end of the hot weather. There really is some danger of it, but "McKinley prosperity" and starvation could not march hand in hand forever without occasioning some little friction, somewhere.

Weyler has stopped fighting "until after the passage of the rainy season." This is rather strange when it was only a few days ago Canovas told him that he must reconquer Cuba within the next sixty days, no matter at what sacrifice of life. Queen Christina ought to retire Weyler and replace him with that other great commander, Gen. Ponce; but perhaps they are too much alike.

Chicago people are receiving some interesting instruction from Mrs. Besant just at present on the subject of auras. Each person, she says, has an aura of some particular color, or two or three colors, surrounding his body, and those who are skilled in the art can see the aura and judge the person without wasting money and time. Anger, for instance, produces a red aura, and one of these constitutively mad people, who are always muttering over something, would be surrounded by an aura about the shape and hue of a large red spring radish. The especially holy are surrounded with lemon color, though it is not to be inferred that liver complaint is a sign of holiness, or that yellow flies are made up mentally on the Little Scaled type. "Devotion, as emanating from the human body, is a pale blue cloud," says Mrs. Besant. When a pale blue cloud surrounds a newspaper man it usually shows mean devotion to his work, for some journalists cannot write without the company of a pipe and cigar, and the harder they puff the more scintillating and frothy become their thoughts. Another way in which a pale blue cloud is produced is by hard swearing, but that is not the sort of devotion which Mrs. Besant presumably means. It is all very interesting, but if that theosophical scientist would only invent some sort of glasses with which to see auras, they might win fame and glory, and money, too.

If Madrid reports are to be believed Gen. Stewart L. Woodford did really cable that he had not said an offensive word about Spain for twenty-two years, and now had nothing to do with the Cuban cause. It seems certain that he has been forgiven.

As we understand the matter, Mr. B. H. Wiener makes the positive claim that he and he alone elected Mr. Wellington to the United States Senate. How was it done, Mr. Warner—by speech or by check?

The Hon. J. Addison Porter, Secretary, Grand Chamberlain, etc., has been in office four full months now and has not done a single thing. In the same space of time the late Henry T. Thierher made eight hundred and fifty-two mistakes. But Thierher had his excuse. He—

"Was snuffed out by his Grover and had no time to do anything."

Alarming rumors continue to come from Constantinople, where Europeans are in daily expectation of a general Moslem insurrection. The situation grows hourly worse, and the ambassadors have lost all hope of bringing the Sultan to terms by decent treatment. The influence of a fanatical Mohammedan crusade against Christianity all over the world is hardly doubted in the neighborhood of the Golden Horn.

We think to think that we were wrong in assuming Great Britain of being isolated and without the chance of effective alliance with any great power. London advices indicate that a friendly understanding has been reached between England and Japan, and the two nations will stand together in opposition to the ambitions of all aspiring nations like Hawaii, Switzerland, Monaco and the United States.

If proposed arrangements can be carried out, Crete will fare better than Greece, by several dimensions. She is to have a Christian governor, a legislative council half Christian, and pay a tribute to the Sultan of 210,000 annually; payments not to begin for five years. We have hopes for the Cretons. England is thoroughly mad with the Turks, and Crete is an island around which the only real military strength of Great Britain can swarm and make its remarks respected.

On completing the count at the Mint Bureau it is found that on July 1 there was on hand in the mints of the United States 115,438,462 fine ounces of silver, purchased under the Sherman act, costing \$104,336,312, and of a coarse value of \$149,253,769.

What?

(From the Galveston News.)
 The Washington Post agrees with Hon. Eugene Hale that a stop should be put to lobby work on the floor of the Senate by members of that august body. It ventures to make a step in advance of Mr. Hale, and to suggest that the reform he proposes should be made to include the House of Representatives.

The Ice Wagon's Victory.

(From the News-Paper Maker.)
 The New York Evening Post seems to have succeeded in outstripping the other metropolitan papers in getting out the first account of the result of the college boat race last Friday. Its arrangements were so complete and successful that its extra edition announcing the victory of Cornell was on the street some time ahead of all the other papers.

The Old, Old Story.

(From the New York Journal.)
 If the success of Mr. Debs' success depends on the contribution of \$7,000,000, it will go the way of some of Debs' former efforts to relieve humanity.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The Opportunity in the Tariff Bill.

To the Editor of The Times:
 It is possible that the tariff bill is to be permitted to pass the Senate without a provision for checking the accumulation of currency in the Treasury? If a majority of Senators were in favor of a gold standard I could understand such action or inaction. A gold standard requires a contraction of currency volume and a corresponding reduction of prices, otherwise, except by perpetual hoarding, it cannot be maintained. A Senator, therefore, who believes in a standard of gold can consistently and should logically seek a curtailment of the volume of money in circulation. But only a small number of Senators profess to be gold monometallists. A majority profess to be in favor of free silver coinage, and yet it seems, judging from the record of debate, that these silver Senators are about to accept silver or with feeble protest the most stuporous scheme of money contraction which since 1873 has been proposed as an approach toward a gold standard.

I see it constantly asserted by Republican and Democratic Senators alike that this tariff bill will not produce a surplus of revenue, and many even profess that it will result in a deficiency, but I have never seen any figures upon which this opinion is based. Those that are given are all the other way, and point, not merely to a surplus, but to a surplus of most significant proportions in the Treasury. The entire volume of our United States federal tender currency. Consider first the fact that the present surplus is two hundred and thirty-seven millions, while in March last it was only two million. In the three months under the present tariff of fifteen millions. Take next the figures of Mr. Dugley, showing an annual increase of revenue of one hundred and thirteen millions under the House tariff.

Take then the figures of the experts upon which the House committee's estimates were predicted, and also the latest expert of the Senate Finance Committee showing an increase of one hundred million. And on the subject of the tariff, you have nothing but the opinion of Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allison, without support of any detailed statement and expressed in such vague general way as to screen them from any responsibility for its accuracy. I assert that no intelligent man, who is a Senator of the United States, can carefully consider the calculations and estimates which have been made public and upon which the Finance Committee professes to have made their recommendation, and entertain a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the figures.

This is not only the effect, but in my judgment the design of this tariff bill. Two classes of contributors to the McKinley campaign fund were to be rewarded—one the manufacturers by monopoly in the sale of their products, and the other the money lenders, by such contraction of the money volume as would enable them to confiscate the property of debtors. As in the first class, it is fair to concede that the people, the manufacturers by monopoly in the sale of their products, and the other the money lenders, by such contraction of the money volume as would enable them to confiscate the property of debtors.

So we have this tariff bill, nominally for protection and revenue, but concealing in its schedules a scheme for currency contraction, vastly more important than any of its other provisions, and designed to the sale of warning to silver Senators. Upon this feature of the tariff bill to which I am directing attention you cannot escape responsibility. No fault finding as respects details no general criticism of the protective policy will be accepted as a charge of your duty by those who hold and have a right to look to you to prevent an aggravation of the money famine which will follow the passage of this bill in its present form. It will not do to say, let the people have another object lesson, and the more likely they will be to vote the Democratic ticket. In the present situation no such selfish suggestion can be tolerated.

A shrinkage in the next two years of 150 to 200 millions in our money volume will cause such a fall in our present low prices as to sweep the whole class of property-owning debtors into hopeless bankruptcy. These struggling debtors can substitute the most energetic and enterprising class of citizens, and it is as foolish as it is unjust to permit them to be property to be confiscated. The remedy is very simple. There is certainly no difficulty in fixing the amount of a Treasury balance and practically maintaining it by the purchase of bonds with any convertible currency, and the issuance of Treasury notes under proper regulations as to redemption to meet any accidental deficit. What objection can any silver Senator have to the purchase of bonds? We complained very bitterly of Mr. Cleveland's refusal to do so. Why should we hesitate to reverse his policy?

Experience has shown that the purchases can be made under proper Treasury regulations safely and economically, and there was a job in every transaction the injury would be infinitely less than the disastrous consequences entailed by a contracting money volume. As to a provision for authority to issue short time obligations in case of a deficit, since this should not or need not be made obligatory but left to the discretion of the Secretary, it is impossible that it should meet any serious objection. Whether these obligations should be legal tender United States notes or simply redeemable certificates is immaterial. The Secretary is not deprived of any of his present authority and the additional authority would, even if unnecessary, be harmless.

It will be no excuse for a Senator to vote against this amendment that he believes there will be no surplus. Unless he has some private information and figures which have not been given to the public, he has no valid reason for his belief. But concede that he is right; there is no surplus there will be no purchase of bonds. The provision could only become operative in case there should be a surplus, and because a Senator may rely upon the goodness or at least unimpaired intentions of either of the Senate Committee members no reason why he should

refuse the precaution of a proviso based upon the hypothesis that they may be mistaken.

I have read carefully the amendment proposed by Senator Stewart, and it seems to me well adapted to accomplish the purpose and otherwise unobjectionable. But it is not properly framed, it is to be amended or superseded by a substitute. The thing to be done is to prevent the people from being deprived of the money which is still left them, and which they need as perhaps never before, by this sequestration in the Treasury under a bill whose authors disavow any such purpose. If silver Senators neglect this I firmly believe that within two years they will be hunting for palaces from those who voted to demonetize silver, supposing that they were completely ignorant of the changes in the operations of the mint.

FREE SILVER MISSIONARIES.

Will Tour the Country in Wagons and Speed the Cause.
 New York, July 4.—The free silver leaders and the free silver organizations of Greater New York are preparing to welcome the Bryan missionary wagons when they arrive here from the West.

These wagons are to start from Kansas and Nebraska early this month and their destination is the "enemy's country." They are expected to arrive in New York just about the time John C. Sheehan will be rallying the Tammany Hall dogs and Thomas C. Platt will be engaged in a bout with the Citizens' Union.

The idea of Bryan missionary wagons and their trip from the free silver West to the gold bug East was the suggestion of Walter Vrooman, the author of the book entitled "The New Democracy." Each wagon will be accompanied by two orators and they will visit every cross-road village, every town and every city between the starting point and Wall street.

And each wagon is to have one of the immense McKinley advance-agent-of-free-silver posters used in the 1896 campaign. This poster will be flung at every mass meeting. Then there will be telescopes handy and people are to be asked to look through the telescopes for the purpose of discovering who are the McKinley men.

Money is now being raised in Kansas and Nebraska to defray the expenses of the "Bryan missionary wagons."

WHERE 'CHUMS IN THE WAR.

Federal Veterans Recognize Each Other After Many Years.
 Frisking Landing, N. Y., July 4.—Smith Griffith and George W. Allen, veterans of the civil war and citizens of Matkewan, attended a meeting of Riverside Lodge, No. 569, of Old Fellows, here last night ago.

Peter Allen, called upon for a speech, related an incident in the war which occurred when his regiment, the Seventh Heavy Artillery, was taking part in the battle of Cold Harbor. At the conclusion of the story Griffith went forward and, grasping Allen by the hand, said: "I know you, and I'm the boy drummer of the Seventh!"

Both veterans were boys in the war. Griffith, enlisting as a drummer when twelve years old and Allen, who had been a drummer in the same regiment, were both from Ohio to Matkewan several months ago, but though seeing Allen daily, neither had recognized the other.

The two boys soldiers had been taken prisoners at Petersburg and were confined together in an Andersonville prison, where they were chained.

The Seventh Heavy Artillery, of which they were both members, was organized in Albany in 1862. In 1864 it was assigned to the Second Army Corps and took part in the campaign of Appomattox, where it was captured, losing in killed and wounded a regiment's complement of men.

A MILITARY EXPEDITION.

Bicycle Corps Will Take a Five-Hundred-Mile Ride.
 New York, July 4.—Members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, are making arrangements for a 500 mile ride through Long Island and Connecticut this month.

A schedule of fifty miles a day in all conditions of weather has been outlined. Each rider will be supplied with ponies, cooking utensils, overcoat, rolled up, blanket rolled up and strapped to seat, and piece strapped to frame. He will also carry all the necessary change of underwear, shoes, and carry besides 100 rounds of ammunition. Each man will be required to carry a complete repair kit. All repairs must be made by the company, except such as would be found impossible. Strict military discipline will be enforced throughout the trip and guards posted every night. The company will camp out there yesterday and as though on scouting duty during war times. The company will be divided into three sections, each under the command of a sergeant. Sharp battles will be fought and scouting parties sent out continually. The packs and baggage of each man will weigh about forty pounds.

Eric's Disastrous Fire.

Sterling, Ill., July 4.—The town of Erie, one of the prettiest in White-tie county, with a population of 1,600, is largely in ruins. Fire started there yesterday and in a short time consumed thirteen stores and residences. A firecracker started the conflagration. The water supply gave out early and assistance had to be secured from Denrock and Sterling. The loss amounts to \$100,000, insurance small.

Oklahoma Getting Ready.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)
 It is probable that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory will soon be admitted to the Union as one State. No other Territory ever gained population so fast, and if the proposed new State were admitted it would outrank fifteen of the present States in point of numbers. It is believed that there are 650,000 people in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and the number is increasing very rapidly. Of the 650,000 people in these Territories 550,000 are white people. There are 60,000 individual farm owners and 40,000 persons engaged in other occupations. It is natural that this great population should clamor for Statehood, especially since Congress has conferred upon several Territories with not one-fifth as much population as Oklahoma has.

Twisted Patriotism.

(From the New York Journal.)
 It may better Gen. Miles and some of our other representatives abroad to get their Americanism on straight when they are finally forced to return.

Profit and Loss.

(From the Boston Herald.)
 Harvard won at baseball yesterday and lost the freshman boat race. As the Dago merchant remarked: "What I make on de pennant I lose on de dam bannan!"

Checked Up Short.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)
 Mr. Hanson may give out numerous checks during the Ohio campaign, but Ohio people will be content with giving him just one. But that one will square accounts.

He Coerces 'Em.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)
 The man who first stated that figures will not lie never saw Tom Reed in his act of announcing a vote on adjournment.

CHANCE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Ambassador Hay Asks a Pardon for Her.

New York, July 4.—A special from London to the Journal says: Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman sentenced in 1889 to be hanged for poisoning her husband in Liverpool, but whose sentence was afterwards commuted, stands a better chance of liberation now than at any time since her incarceration.

John Hay has interested himself personally in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and as ambassador of the United States has formally petitioned the crown for the pardon of the woman.

The question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is not considered in Col. Hay's petition. It is simply a request on the part of many American people, through their accredited representative, for her release.

The British government has not refused to accept the petition, which is a circumstance favorable to Mrs. Maybrick, since other petitions have been refused. Ambassador Hay handed the petition to the head of the department to which he is accredited, Lord Salisbury, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt and informed Col. Hay that he had presented it to the home secretary, Mr. Matthew White Ridley. There the matter rests at present.

The home secretary has entire discretion in the matter. If he chooses to release Mrs. Maybrick he can do so tonight or tomorrow, at any time he pleases. Other petitions for Mrs. Maybrick's pardon have been handed to Mr. Matthew before, but executive clemency was asked in these on the ground of the innocence of the prisoner. The formal request of the United States ambassador for her pardon without regard to her guilt or innocence may receive a different hearing.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TRAMPS.

One Will Die and Others Are Seriously Injured.

Long Branch, N. J., July 4.—A fight between twelve tramps this afternoon at "Little Redbank," near Elwood Park, resulted in the death of one and the serious injury of two. Frank Hughes, a badly cut about the head and face that he will probably die, and John Drake is very seriously, if not fatally injured. Nine others were badly cut and bruised. The fight began about 5 o'clock and lasted nearly two hours, and it was then stopped on account of exhaustion and wounds.

The ground is covered with blood and all about are broken bottles, crockery and iron kettles.

Constable Brown succeeded in arresting all but one of the men and they were confined in the town hall, where their injuries are being attended by a local physician.

A STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

Mail Contractor Profit Imported Labor From Virginia.

New York, July 4.—S. G. Proffit, of Floyd, Va., who recently received the contract for transferring the mails in several wagons from the Brooklyn post-office to the ferries and mail trolleys, has had a brief strike on his hands when he commenced operation on July 1. He brought a number of negro men and a dozen dogs with him from Virginia, and their presence so alarmed the old drivers about the security of their jobs that they struck in a body and refused to transfer the mails.

When Supt. Lyon threatened them with immediate arrest for interference with the transportation of the mails they relented. Mr. Proffit returned more than half of the old men, and the transfer operations are now proceeding smoothly.

YOUNG PEOPLE CELEBRATE.

Interesting Exercises in Commemoration of the Fourth.

A patriotic service by the members of the Young People's Religious Union of All Souls' Church was held last night in the spacious parlors at the residence of Mrs. Mary Marsh, No. 1015 Connecticut avenue. The members wore small silk flags pinned to their apparel and inspiring patriotic songs were sung.

"Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg," by Ralph Remond, was the first number of the interesting program, and was followed by an original paper on the "Patrician to War," by Charles Tansley, Edward B. Eyon, Jr., read a paper treating on the "Patrician to Peace," and Miss Sadie Edwards recited "The Litanies of the Dead."

Lincoln's second address was read by George Warren and Miss Edith Adams read an original and instructive paper on "Woman as a Patriot."

A general discussion on patriotism followed.

A Duel Mayor.

(From the London News.)
 The Duke of Norfolk is likely to be mayor of Sheffield for the next year. "Herald" says a Sheffield paper, "likes the work, and the people like him. He is one of the best men of business Sheffield has ever had as mayor. The complete absence of 'silly,' the natural and unaffected manner and the enthusiasm which are characteristic of his grace have made him a very great favorite with all classes, and will teach some of our well-to-do citizens a valuable lesson in good manners."

The Boston Owl.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)
 She had just returned from a visit to Boston. "Is it true," asked an acquaintance, "that there is an air of culture and educational refinement plainly noticeable in the speech of the Boston residents?" "My dear," she replied, impressively, "even the owls around Boston boast of whom? Instead of 'To whom?' as they do in the West."

An Awkward Fix.

(From the Boston Herald.)
 How awkward, this victory of Cornell! It really looks as if it would be necessary to let her into another Boston boat race with Harvard and Yale. Otherwise the laugh would be on those who would shut her out.

Cheer for the Parents.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)
 The fate of that Ohio boy who "has a bark like a ship" is not so desperate as it might have been. Suppose he had a bark like an oak.

Our Saluted Ancestors.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)
 The framers of the Constitution had no idea that such a man as Tom Reed would ever arise and stand at the full of holes as a Republican platform.

His Future Prey.

(From the New York Journal.)
 Capt. Chapman continues to cast jealous glances in the direction of the unattached portion of the community.

Reluctant Veracity.

"Bill was a little tough, I guess, when he was full," said the witness, "but he was all right when he was sober." "Right," said the prosecuting attorney, who knew both Bill and the witness. "When was he sober?" "W'y—w'y—when he was sick."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP,

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Closed Monday, July 5.

Following our annual custom, beginning Tuesday, July 6, and continuing until September, store will be closed at 5 o'clock; Saturdays at 1.

July Opens the Outing Season

and we were never so well equipped to meet any demand that might be made of us in the way of Outing Requisites and Sporting Goods and Clothes to wear when using them. Clothes for travelers, helps to travelers' comfort and convenience. The very best of every sort—and the prices were never quite so low.

Navy Blue Fabrics,

Suitable for street and traveling dresses, for seashore, mountain and general outing purposes, and especially desirable for business women's wear.

Harper's Bazar says: "Sergeant and